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political question of the Pacific. The title of his book, however, is somewhat of a misnomer, for his book is rather a description of the powers now at work in controlling and settling the civilization of the lands watered by the Pacific Ocean than a history of the contentions for the mastery of that ocean or an attempt to analyze the elements that will play a part in the future in that contention.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

History of the Roman People. By Charles Seignobos, of the University of Paris. Translation edited by William Fairley, Ph.D. (New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1902, pp. x, 528.) This book is chiefly significant as illustrating the author's idea of adjusting history to the needs of elementary instruction. It is apparently written for the sole purpose of making the history of Rome intelligible and interesting to the mind of the average pupil. It is emphatically a story; and it might be regarded as a protest against the assumption that school-children are critical scholars, capable of appreciating the results of the labors of Mommsen and Ihne and Ettore Pais, as some of our school histories appear to assume. While we may question the propriety of writing an elementary history from the point of view of the historical critic, we may also entertain a serious doubt whether even the most elementary history of Rome should be written to day as it might have been written half a century ago. Even the "charm so characteristic of French historical writing," to use the words of the editor, will hardly atone for the prominence here given to the Roman legends. In seeking to adapt this work to the use of the American class-room, the editor has reduced some of the "anecdotal material" to a finer type, and some of it he has dropped altogether; and brief critical notes are occasionally inserted to correct the false conclusions that might be drawn from the text. The editorial scissors and pen might with advantage have been used less sparingly. The author has given a few very interesting chapters on some phases of Roman life and customs; but this is often done at the expense of the political history. For example, the same number of pages is given to the description of the Roman army as is given to the constitutional development of the early Republic.

The editor has added four chapters bringing the history down to the time of Charlemagne, to meet "the requirements of our American schools." These chapters, while lacking the simple narrative style of the French author, show quite as much insight into the historical movements described. The editor has generally a very intelligent conception of the transition from the Roman to the medieval period. But what shall be thought of the following statement as setting forth one of the social and economic causes of the fall of Rome? "Another cause of weakness to the Romans was their caste system, which destroyed the ambition of the individual, and made life monotonous and hopeless, somewhat as in India to-day, for the average man. What a man was born, that he must continue to be; if his father was a sailor, or a carpenter, he must be the same" (p. 435).

The bibliographical aids in the form of "sources" and "parallel readings," which accompany each chapter, are among the best part of the editor's work, and are unusually well suited to the work of the classroom.

Annibal dans les Alpes. With plans and illustrations. By Paul Azan, Lieutenant of the Second Zouaves. (Paris, Picard, 1902, pp. 234.) This subject has inspired an enormous mass of literature. The bibliography collected by Lieutenant Azan, ranging over the past four centuries, fills nineteen pages of his monograph. Most of these works he has consulted; and he has classified the routes proposed by the various authors in systems and groups of systems with reference to the "*col de franchisement*" of the Alps. This method greatly simplifies the discussion. The basis of his study, however, is the account of Polybius, and to some extent that of Livy, interpreted in the light of a most careful examination of the topography. The result of this inquiry may be given in his own words: "Annibal a passé le Rhône près de Roquemaure. Il a remonté la rive gauche de ce fleuve, puis la rive gauche de Isère, et enfin la vallée de l'Arc. De là il est arrivé au Petit Mont Cenis et a gagné la vallée de la Doire Ripaire par le col du Clapier. L'Ile, le Drac (Druentia de Tite-Live), la vallée du Graisivaudan, le col du Grand Cucheron (commencement de la montée des Alpes), la vallée de l'Arc, la position d'Amodon (leukopetron), le col du Clapier avec son plateau propre au campement, sa vue de l'Italie et sa descente escarpée, jalonnent le parcours dont Polybe nous a laissé le récit."

The author has certainly added new interest to this fascinating subject; and although he does not claim originality in every point, he deserves the larger share of credit for the discovery and exposition of a route which seems to meet all the conditions imposed by the accounts of Polybius and Livy

G. W. B.

The latest volume of the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* — Tomus IV. of the *Scriptorum Rerum Merovingicarum* (Hannover and Leipzig, Hahn, 1902)—is, like its predecessor in this series, devoted to the *Passiones Vitæque Sanctorum Aevi Merovingici* and, as hitherto, under the able but severe editorship of Bruno Krusch. Fierce has been the strife kindled by his earlier results as to the Merovingian saints, and especially by his conclusions as to the date, the birthplace, and the sources of that important martyrology which has so long borne the name of Jerome. This new volume will hardly bring peace to the critics. It is with a fire and a bitterness which in a dead language are almost uncanny that in his *Epilogus Editoris* he now pays his respects to the "*schola quæ dicitur legendaria*" and to its assaults upon his previous volume. Much milder is the brief preface of Dümmler—alas, that it should be our last from that great editor-in-chief—which points out that the present volume covers the period from the opening of the present century to about 660 and that its contents are the lives of Columban, of Sulpicius of Bourges and

Desiderius of Cahors, of the abbot Fursey, of Haimhram (Emmeram) of Ratisbon and Eligius of Noyon, all at least in part genuine, together with several apocryphal biographies, such as those of St. Goar and St. Gall, the passion of Thrudpert of Breisgau, and the lives of the abbots of Remiremont.

G. L. B.

The Life and Times of Alfred the Great. Being the Ford Lectures for 1901. By Charles Plummer, M.A., Fellow and Chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1902, pp. xii, 232.) Mr. Plummer's volume is an effective protest against those who read history backward and a rebuke to those who consider "the greatest name in English History a theme on which any one may try his prentice hand." Few books are more satisfactory in technique and results. It is the most scholarly presentation yet made of Alfred's reign, and in conjunction with the same author's *Two Saxon Chronicles* it deals with practically every important topic, details of legislation excepted.

Seventy per cent. of the work is devoted to the critique of sources and to Alfred's translations with a view to determining authorship, order of succession, and the revelations they afford of Alfred's personality. In this connection the discussion of the *Orosius* is particularly fruitful, while the *Boethius* is treated finely and upon somewhat broader lines than the rest of the book. One-fifth of the entire work is devoted to *Asser*. Mr. Plummer concludes that the attempt to treat it as a forgery of the eleventh and twelfth centuries has broken down and that in the present text, dating about 975, there is a "nucleus which is the genuine work of a single writer, a South Walian contemporary of Alfred," and he knows no reason why the author should not be Asser of Menevia. The work must be used with criticism and caution, on account of interpolations and Asser's "Celtic imagination." Asser did not write the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. Mr. Plummer's critique leads him to reject the myths which make Alfred the founder of Oxford University, inventor of shires and the jury system, monarch of all Britain, the coward who flees to Athelney, and the burner of cakes. Asser's tale of the picture-book appears to be true.

The following passages deserve especial mention: that which reinforces Stubbs's interpretation of Alfred's title "secundarius" by Celtic analogies; and the foot-note on page 176, which equates Saxon technical terms of officers and institutions with the corresponding Latin ones by means of Alfred's translation of *Bede*.

O. H. RICHARDSON.

Companion to English History, Middle Ages. Edited by Francis Pierrepont Barnard, M.A., F.S.A., with ninety-seven plates. (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1902, pp. xv, 372.) This series of short essays is designed to put at the service of teacher or student of English medieval history the means of acquiring something more of the "culture-history" of the people than is to be found in the ordinary text-book

prepared for school uses. The authors are for the most part well-known and their names already associated with the several themes which are here assigned them. Thus Mr. Gotch writes upon "Domestic Architecture"; Oman, upon "Military Architecture and Art of War"; Oppenheim, upon "Shipping"; Lucy Toulman Smith, upon "Town Life"; Jessop, upon "Monasticism"; Leadam, upon "Trade and Commerce"; and Hartshorne, upon "Costume, Military and Civil". Other subjects treated are "Ecclesiastical Architecture", Galton; "Heraldry", the editor; "Learning and Education", Rait; and "Art", Rushforth.

Unlike many books of this composite character, the work is uniformly excellent. The editor, however, has not been sufficiently watchful. Yet where there is so much of high quality the reviewer may well hesitate to notice such slips as the misspelling of the name of Bishop Stubbs, or the misquoting of the title of Mr. Cunningham's well-known work. We may also pass over in silence an occasional repetition or even inconsistency of statement. The latter perhaps is almost unavoidable where many authors write upon topics which are related in time and hence frequently overlap or merge along ill-defined borders. Such faults are to be charged to this method of making books.

It is, however, a serious oversight that such short shrift is given to the friars and the military orders. They certainly deserve as full treatment as the Benedictine monasteries. It is true that Mr. Jessop excuses himself for not treating the friars in treating of monasticism, on the plea that "the brothers" were not really monks. That may be so; but then the author should have been assigned a topic big enough to cover the entire field of religious fraternities. The essay of Mr. Rushforth is open to a criticism of another kind. The treatment is not only meager but dry and lifeless. After wading through this small Sahara, one is not surprised to find the author acknowledging, with an evident sense of relief to be rid of the business, that England has never been the home of a great art. Possibly Mr. Rushforth's studies in classical art, in which he enjoys a well-deserved eminence, have unfitted him to appreciate the attainments of his own countrymen toiling in the obscurity of a humbler age.

The book as a whole will certainly be regarded as a valuable acquisition to the working library of the teacher of English history and a special boon to the man who has not ready access to many books. The vast array of technical material which has been packed into these brief essays cannot for obvious reasons be treated in the ordinary text-book, and yet some treatment of these topics is essential to any worthy study of the life of medieval England.

B. T.

The second volume of Professor Kovalevsky's *Oekonomische Entwicklung Europas*, which has lately appeared in German translation (Berlin, R. L. Prager), will be welcomed by all who are interested in the history of institutions. While the author's interest is chiefly on the eco-

nomic side, the book is one of the best examples of historical work yet given us in economic lines. Professor Kovalevsky has already proved himself superior to the temptation which so often assails the works in economic history, and especially in sociological, to theorize on an insufficient basis of fact; and the conclusions of this book, whether one accepts or rejects them, are plainly reached by a careful study of the texts. The volume is concerned with the institutions of the feudal age. It opens with a study of the origin of feudalism; the second chapter deals separately with the Anglo-Saxon origins; and the third with the old German mark, in which issue is taken on several points with the conclusions of Fustel de Coulanges. The remaining chapters deal almost exclusively with the economic side of feudalism in France.

It is encouraging — it is indeed the mark of a new era of study — to see the line drawn so consciously between the economic and the political sides of feudalism as the author draws it, to have the question of the origin of the economic side treated as something which can be studied and settled almost entirely apart from the question of the origin of the political side. The writer of this notice would personally like to modify some of the author's minor points — as in regard to some of the results of the Roth-Waitz controversy and the interpretation of Bishop Oswald's letter — and slightly the phrasing of some of his conclusions, but these are not essentials. In its general features the treatment here given of economic feudal institutions and their origins, in England as well as on the continent, is to be commended to the careful study of all who are interested in medieval history.

G. B. A.

Actus Beati Francisci et Sociorum Ejus. Edidit Paul Sabatier. [Collection d'Études et de Documents sur l'Histoire Religieuse et Littéraire du Moyen Âge, Tome IV.] (Paris, Fischbacher, 1902, pp. lxiii, 271.) The foremost Protestant authority on St. Francis has added another to his already numerous and valuable publications relating to the life and work of this saint, by editing the *Acts* of St. Francis and his companions, a compilation which he dates not later than 1328. The edition is modestly described as provisional, but it is not likely that any one will soon wish to review the same ground. The editor's chief authority for the text is a late fifteenth century manuscript, now in the possession of the University of Paris, but several other manuscripts are compared, including the six of the Bollandists. In the developing Franciscan legend the *Acts* rank thus: 1. The *Speculum Perfectionis* of Brother Leo, already edited by Sabatier. 2. Bonaventura's *Legenda*. 3. Our *Actus*, which in turn underlie the *Fioretti*, also edited by Sabatier (*Floretum S. Francisci Assisensis*).

In the preface to the work in hand, Sabatier comments upon the historical value of the Franciscan records, declining for his own part to be numbered with the critics who would resolve all questions by the short and easy dilemma, "true or false." Then follows an adequate descrip-

tion of the manuscripts employed ; then the text, clearly and attractively printed ; and lastly a good index. There is also a convenient table of comparison, to show how far the chapters of the *Fioretti* correspond with those in the *Acts*. Sabatier thinks the *Acts*, in their present form, lack some chapters which stood in the original, and contain others, *e. g.*, 61-66, which were not in the original. He believes the chief compiler to have been Hugolin de Monte Giorgio, about whom, however, little is known. Of course history and legend mingle in the *Acts*. The editor points out that stories of the founder tend to repeat themselves in the lives of his disciples (see *e. g.*, *Acts*, Chap. 49). Another sort of development appears in Chap. 31, where a striking resemblance is noted between what the devil says to Rufinus and what certain cardinals once said to St. Francis.

J. W. P.

Life and Letters of Thomas Cromwell. By Roger Bigelow Merriman. (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1902, two vols., pp. viii, 442 ; iv, 356.) Much the greater part of this work consists of documents bearing on the life of the great minister of Henry VIII. Of these, the letters fill a considerable part of the first volume and all of the second. In searching out and publishing these documents Mr. Merriman has done a service to the students of the period, as a number of the letters appear here for the first time in print. The life of Cromwell, which fills about half of the first volume, is a careful piece of research. On the obscurity of Cromwell's early life it throws little new light, though it does correct certain errors into which previous investigators have fallen. There is, of course, much material for an account of his life while he was in power, and this Mr. Merriman has sifted with much care, following, as he says in his preface, Mr. Owen Edwards's "Lothian Prize Essay" of 1887 in his general arrangement. While the work forms a careful and scholarly study of Cromwell, one may be permitted to express a regret that the style lacks in finish and clearness. The book is, presumably, a thesis for an advanced degree, and it has the defects of its qualities, as well as the virtues. As to the conclusion of the whole matter, Cromwell's place in history, we may not all agree, perhaps, with the characterization of the preface, but it is not the less interesting on that account. "Though it would certainly be difficult to overrate his importance in the history of the Church of England, I maintain that the motives that inspired his actions were invariably political, and that the many ecclesiastical changes carried through under his guidance were but incidents of his administration, not ends in themselves. Consequently any attempt to judge him from a distinctively religious standpoint, whether Catholic or Protestant, can hardly fail to obscure the truth. I cannot agree, on the other hand, with those who have represented Cromwell as a purely selfish political adventurer, the subservient instrument of a wicked master, bent only on his own gain. It seems to me as idle to disparage his patriotism and statesmanship as it is to try to make him out a hero of

the Reformation. He merits a place far higher than that of most men of his type, a type essentially characteristic of the sixteenth century, a type of which the Earl of Warwick in England and Maurice of Saxony on the continent are striking examples, a type that profoundly influenced the destinies of Protestantism, but to which theological issues were either a mere nothing, or else totally subordinate to political considerations."

Under the grim title *Terrors of the Law* (London and New York, John Lane, 1902, pp. 129), Francis Watt, favorably known for his learned and picturesque essays on British legal antiquities, presents vivid portraits of Jeffreys, Lord Advocate Mackenzie, and Robert, Lord Braxfield, the original Weir of Hermiston. All three of the papers have previously appeared in periodicals, that on Mackenzie in the *Anglo-Saxon Review*, the two others in the *New Review*. The estimates are intensely lifelike, and perhaps the characterization of Jeffreys may contribute somewhat to modify the conventional view of Macaulay's monster. Since the first publication of Mr. Watt's essay Mr. H. B. Irving has issued his more elaborate vindication of the notorious judge. The essay on Braxfield, which opens with a graphic description of the state of Edinburgh toward the close of the eighteenth century, is the most complete account in print of that interesting if not historically important person. The whole book throws light on the judicial procedure of a century or two ago. Of the three portraits which illustrate the text, that of Braxfield, after the picture by Raeburn in the Parliament House, Edinburgh, is particularly striking.

A. L. C.

Father Marquette. By Reuben G. Thwaites. [Appletons' Life Histories.] (New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1902, pp. xv, 244.) The completion of the new edition of *The Jesuit Relations* has given Mr. Thwaites an opportunity of popularizing some of the narratives which he has so closely studied. The Canadian mission to the west had no more saintly character on its roll than Marquette, and the story of the nine years of his life that were spent in the missionary field is told in a simple and interesting manner. The book is one for young people, for whose benefit explanations of non-familiar names and objects are given, and for whom no references to authorities are required. Mr. Thwaites has perhaps placed too high a value upon the share which Marquette had in the great discovery. Joliet was a bold and active voyageur, accustomed to long journeys into the wilds, whose enterprise and judgment had impressed themselves on two good judges. Talon and Frontenac. Marquette was appointed by, and represented the church, always on the lookout for missionary stations and opportunities of exercising his spiritual functions, while Joliet, the true explorer, was carefully carrying out his instructions and noting those features of land and river which lent themselves to the extension of the French domain. In his reputation he was doubly unfortunate, first, in losing all his maps and papers within

sight of the termination of his journey, and second, in having for a companion one whose saintly character added fresh glory to the powerful society, which coveted the further distinction of the discovery of the Mississippi. The volume is illustrated by copies of Marquette's journal and map, borrowed from Volume LIX of the *Relations*, and by photographs of the bronze reliefs on the Marquette Building, Chicago, designed by Mr. H. A. McNeil.

AMES BAIN.

La Vie Littéraire à Dijon au XVIII^e Siècle, d'après des Documents Nouveaux. Par L'Abbé Émile Deberre, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1902, pp. 413.) In the present volume the author, who has very recently published his thesis: "Quid Sit Sentientium de Philippi Destouches . . . moribus," reviews the various phases of literary activity in Burgundy in the eighteenth century. The book is divided into three principal parts, devoted respectively to the work done in pure literature and bibliography, in history, and in the sciences; and to these are added a long and rather garrulous preliminary chapter on culture and education at Dijon, a shorter summary, a hundred and five pages of "documents," and an index of names.

Mr. Deberre has two striking personal limitations—his local Burgundian patriotism and his character as priest. Of the first named he has made a virtue; without it he could not have written the book at all. The second makes itself to be felt heavily from beginning to end of his work, principally in restricting his literary horizon to the entirely respectable, which was all in the hands of his fellow-craftsmen and of their intimates of the bar and bench. Thus he does not, for instance, so much as mention the name of Restif de la Bretonne. Yet there are occasional glimpses of the plain truth, and from time to time a good thing well said. The opening words of the concluding chapter, "De cette brillante période littéraire il faut avouer qu'il reste plutôt de grands souvenirs que de grandes œuvres," fit the case exactly; one only wonders that the man who could write them could have sent 288 octavo pages before them.

The student of history may find somewhat to attract his notice in what is said of Lelong and Fevret de Fontette, and more in the chapter given to Courtépée (pp. 193–215). The Président de Brosses and the Dijon Academy may interest the occasional curiosity of a general reader.

The "documents" are more than common sterile.

B. P. B.

Studies in Irish History and Biography, mainly of the Eighteenth Century. By C. Litton Falkiner. (London, New York and Bombay, Longmans, Green and Co., 1902, pp. vii, 362, 32.) "The Irish question," says Lord Roseberry, "has never passed into history because it has never passed out of politics," and, as a result, books on that much vexed subject have too often partaken more of the nature of controversy than of history. In this respect, as in many others, Mr. Falkiner's book has an

advantage over most of its kind in its eminently fair tone and in its freedom from polemics. The series of essays of which it consists have nearly all appeared in the pages of English reviews and magazines, but it is fortunate that their author has seen fit to bring them together in a volume, which includes the main events and characters of the period from about 1780 to 1830. The two essays primarily historical, "The Grattan Parliament and Ulster" and "The French Invasion of Ireland in 1798," are both excellent, the one as a study of the ideas and motives of Protestant Ireland at a most difficult period, the other as a carefully worked out narrative of a relatively little known military adventure. Of the other essays, four are purely biographical, the long studies of Hervey, the eccentric Earl-bishop of Derry, and of Lord Clare, and the slight sketches of Sir Boyle Roche and Thomas Steele, while two, "Castlereagh and Ireland in 1798" and "Plunket and Catholic Emancipation," are at once studies of men and movements. Though Mr. Falkiner acknowledges continually his indebtedness to three authorities, Froude, Lecky, and the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the large and carefully worked out bibliography of each essay, no less than his evident intimate acquaintance with his subject, derived in great part from the use of sources, and his minute reference to his authorities on disputed points, give his book a scholarly character which is, unfortunately, not very usual in works of this class. Above all, this series of essays is eminently readable. The period of which he treats has no longer much more than a sentimental connection with modern English and Irish politics. It is a time full of great events and great men; to these the author has done full justice, and in so doing he has produced a most interesting and instructive book, giving us what is much needed in this field, more light and less heat.

Considerable light is shed on the make-up of the Revolutionary army and the life in the ranks of the Continental army by Charles K. Bolton's *The Private Soldier under Washington* (Scribner, 1902, pp. xiii, 258). The material has been collected with great care, and seems to be used with discretion and judgment. Every important statement is supported by references, and the text itself contains valuable excerpts from contemporary records, diaries, letters, and like material. Such a chapter as that on "Hospitals and Prisonships" gives just the sort of information that the general reader or the more special student seeks to acquire. Anyone who has sought to know the Revolution as it was has experienced the difficulty of getting the knowledge he desired without going straight to original material and without reading at least Washington's *Writings* and kindred sources. This little book enables the student to get something like a view of the War as a real episode in human affairs, not the basis for a patriotic epic. The author makes two references to the valuable "Letters of Ebenezer Huntington" printed in the REVIEW, Vol. V, p. 702; he might well have quoted: "Why don't you Reinforce your Army, feed them Clothe and pay them, why do you Suffer the Enemy to have a foot hold on the Continent? . . . I despise

my Countrymen, I wish I could say I was not born in America." (*Ibid.*, p. 725). It is not the author's intention to explain or criticize, but to describe; but a somewhat more critical examination would have been helpful.

Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, 1775-1783. [Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society, Vol. VIII.] (Hartford, 1901, pp. xiii, 375.) It has often been asserted that Connecticut furnished more men and supplies to the cause of independence in proportion to population and wealth than any other of the thirteen colonies. Whether this be true or not, this handsome volume is a document of singular importance.

In 1889 the state issued the *Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution*. It was confessedly somewhat hastily compiled, and was hardly published when many new regimental and company rolls came to light. Efforts were soon made by the Connecticut Historical Society to print these rolls, many of which are in its possession, but the work languished. By a special act of the state legislature sufficient encouragement was given the society to complete the volume which now appears under the capable editorship of the society's secretary and librarian, Albert C. Bates.

The work shows great care, and as constant reference is made to the former *Record* this mass of additional or corrective matter forms a needed supplement to that book. The editor states that "every roll and list here printed is either entirely new or contains sufficient in the way of new names, additional service, or names of the towns from which the men came to justify its printing." Rolls and lists in private hands and the various state offices are printed. Much use has been made of a manuscript volume in the state controller's office, called "Haskell's Receipts," of which the editor says: "The volume is of much interest. It consists of records of accounts preferred by the State of Connecticut against the United States for payments made by the State for wages and expenses of State troops, each of which is certified to by 'E. Haskell, Com Eastern States.'" Of curious interest (not alone to the genealogist) are the "size rolls," giving in addition to the usual information the size of the men in feet and inches, age, color of hair and eyes, complexion, place and date of birth, etc. All indorsements and explanatory notes on the original lists are given, but they frequently serve to mystify the reader, while the editor's notes are all too few.

The index, which forms nearly one-quarter of the book, is to be commended for its legible type, simplicity of arrangement, fullness, and reduction of the orthographic vagaries of the text. The editor notes that sufficient material is in hand for another volume.

FRANK B. GAY.

The Eastern Question, a Study in Diplomacy. By Stephen Pierce Hayden Duggan. (New York, 1902, pp. 153.) In this monograph,

which was presented as a doctor's dissertation at Columbia, the author reviews the diplomatic side of the Turkish question since 1774. A preliminary chapter treats of certain general aspects of the matter, but the subject is really taken up at the treaty of Kainardji and carried through the treaty of Berlin. As a record of treaties and a summary of the more important diplomatic events in the history of the Turkish question the work is of decided value; but the author fails to explain sufficiently the motives of the diplomacy he chronicles, and his labor is thereby stripped of half its possible results, for he has read widely and might easily have continued the method of the clever résumé of conditions within the Ottoman Empire with which his monograph opens. There are a few typographical errors, chiefly in the names, and one notes several misleading but popular statements; such, for example, as (Islam), "which enjoined upon its adherents the duty of exterminating or enslaving the unbeliever" (p. 12). A casual reader would also suppose that the tribute of children by which the Janissaries were recruited was a Turkish innovation (p. 13); and the statement (p. 28) that France uniformly supported Sweden, Poland, and the Ottoman Empire during the period subsequent to the treaty with Austria of 1756 surely requires modification. The policy of Frederick the Great toward the Porte would have been better understood had the despatches published by the Russian Imperial Historical Society been consulted. In fact the period from 1768 to 1795 suffers because of the neglect of diplomatic correspondence which is now accessible in this country. The best chapter is that dealing with the Crimean War and the significance of the treaty of Paris, marking as it did a new starting-point in European diplomacy and superseding the agreements of 1815, is well brought out. The more recent events, in particular the attitude of Russia prior to the outbreak of her last war with the Ottoman Empire, and the policy of the Concert with respect to Crete and Armenia are not so well treated. Modern literature on the subject, such as Bamberg, *Geschichte der orientalischen Angelegenheit*, the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* signed by Klaczko, and the works of Brückner, though not, technically speaking, original material, would have been of service. But in general the book is a useful one, and the spirit which prompts an American scholar to investigate Oriental affairs ought surely to be cultivated.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

The fifth volume of the *Public Papers of George Clinton* (Albany, 1901), which is published as "appendix N, third annual report of the state historian," provokes comment similar to that which, unfortunately, has twice before been applied to this series in the REVIEW (see Vol. VI, p. 391, Vol. VII, p. 402), and impresses one with the immutable character of the editor's genius (see Vol. IV, p. 392). There appears nothing new which justifies commendation, while the futility of earlier criticism is emphasized by the permanence of the discreditable features of this undertaking. The present volume covers the period from

June 1, 1779, to July 10, 1780, and embraces, in their original order, the documents numbered in the manuscript volumes from 2346 to 3064. There is an editorial preface of twelve lines, and throughout the 954 pages the "notes," which are reinforced by the editor's official title, aggregate 75 lines. There is the usual attempt at illustration, with portraits of the heroic cast, as that of Sullivan, and with inappropriate prints, as those of Pulaski and Stark. The lack of an index in an official publication now becomes more striking in view of the fact that the uselessness of a volume thus incomplete has been pointed out in an opinion by one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the state. However, the mechanical process which this editor supervises certainly reduces somewhat the inaccessibility of a considerable mass of interesting and valuable material.

The event which introduced Napoleon to history is impartially studied in the Heidelberg thesis, *Napoleon Bonaparte and the Siege of Toulon* (Washington, 1902, pp. vii, 114), by Dr. Charles James Fox. The work is in two parts, the first of which discusses the siege itself, the second, the diplomatic correspondence of the Allies respecting Toulon, and the results of its fall. The whole is based upon archival research in Paris and London.

Dr. Fox in his narrative of the siege upholds the importance of Bonaparte's rôle at Toulon. In the main, French criticism here, as in other moot points concerning Napoleon, has reflected the contemporary political fortunes of his dynasty; and since the tendency to slight Bonaparte's work at Toulon has found much prejudiced support in the memoirs of Barras published in 1895, Dr. Fox, by sifting again the official records, has done historical science a timely service. Excessive credit, he finds, has by some been given to Bonaparte for the successful plan of siege. This would have occurred to any respectable tactician and was, in fact, proposed contemporaneously or first in Paris. But the execution was Bonaparte's, and in it are genuine touches of the great Corsican. A battery, for instance, so exposed that gunners hesitated to serve it, he overcrowded with volunteers by naming it "*La batterie des Hommes-sans-peur*." Still the author, in representing this siege as an almost indispensable school of experience for Napoleon, has yielded perhaps to the temptation of a writer to magnify his theme.

The second part is noticeably of less interest. It illustrates the friction between England and Spain over Toulon; and the author, without close argument, ventures the conclusion that they and the other Allies regarded Toulon as rather a pledge of indemnification than a base of offensive war. It may be noted that, since the Allies in Toulon almost from the beginning were on the defensive, the suggested alternative never became real.

From technical defects this work is not free. Quotations in the text a page or more in length occur repeatedly in the second part; and the discussion there of diplomatic relations which contributed much to the fall of Toulon seems a breach of unity. The diction, too, is weighted

throughout by a needless amount of French and marred at points by such expressions as "Constitution of 89" and "Jan. 94." On the whole, it may be not unfair to the author to say that the preparation of his case is commendable, his presentation of it less so.

H. M. BOWMAN.

Stephen Arnold Douglas. By William Garrott Brown. [Riverside Biographical Series.] (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1902, pp. 141.) This is the first book about Douglas published since 1866. When we consider the relative position occupied by Lincoln and Douglas during their lives, the discrepancy between the bulk of the literature relating to the former and the almost total absence of any relating to the latter is very extraordinary. Douglas has heretofore been omitted from every biographical series. Mr. Morse excluded him from the list of "American Statesmen" upon the ground that his life was a "great failure," although he would have been the best figure about whom to group the history of the decade preceding the Civil War. Mr. Brown's sketch is therefore notable as a recognition of the great part that Douglas really played. In its composition there are some marks of haste. He says, for example, that "Douglas's wife died early in 1853, and in the summer he made his journey to Europe. When he returned he was in a position the most favorable for original and constructive statesmanship" — two sentences whose proximity creates an impression that was surely not intended. There is some repetition of popular misconceptions, as in the statement that in the Dred Scott case "the Court decided that no negro could become a citizen of the United States"; whereas a majority of the judges did not unite in that opinion. Except for a few such slips the sketch is well done, the analysis of the Lincoln-Douglas debates being especially good. The criticism that suggests itself respects the scope rather than the form of the book. It is too mature for younger readers and too meager for older ones. This is the result of the requirements of a series which attempts to present the lives of men of widely varying character in books of uniform size. There is a theory that busy men demand brief biographies, but it seems probable that all who are interested in Douglas will desire a fuller biography than it was possible to bring within the limits set by the publishers of this series.

F. H. HODDER.

History of the Constitutions of Iowa. By Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Ph.D. (Des Moines, Iowa, Historical Department of Iowa, 1902, pp. vi, 352.) A fair idea of the intention of the author may be gained from the closing words of his chapter on definitions: "It is as a code or text of fundamental law that the word 'Constitution' is used in the title of these pages. This is not a philosophical discussion of the ultimate principles of government, nor an outline of our constitutional history, but simply a narrative touching the written texts or codes that have served the people of Iowa as fundamental law during the past sixty years." In

his approaches to the main subject the author devotes a considerable portion of his space to resolutions and by-laws adopted by unauthorized settlers on Iowa soil. These he calls "squatter constitutions." Chapters V to VIII, inclusive, are devoted to Iowa as a territory, and the two fundamental laws handed down by Congress for the government of the territory are analyzed and compared. One of these was for the government of Wisconsin at the time when Iowa was included within its limits, and the other was for the government of the territory west of the Mississippi and north of Missouri. Six chapters are devoted to the agitation for the adoption of a state constitution and the formation and rejection of the constitution of 1844. The remaining six chapters are devoted to the two constitutions of the state, the one of 1846 and the other of 1857, together with a brief account of boundary disputes and the admission of the state to the Union. The work is for the most part a brief compilation from the author's more detailed publications on the same subjects. The book is without foot-notes and citations to authorities, and also lacks bibliography and index.

The Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1902, pp. xii, 418), by Mrs. A. Murray Smith, appeared at a most fitting moment when the approach of the coronation brought the historic foundation of Edward the Confessor into increased prominence. However, the author states that she has been occupied with her task for several years, and publishes it with the hope that it will meet the needs of those desiring something on the subject less bulky than Stanley's *Memorials* or her own *Annals*, and yet more comprehensive than the *Deanery Guide*. Mrs. Murray Smith's book gives concise but interesting accounts of the chief persons buried or commemorated in the Abbey, together with much incidental information concerning coronations, state funerals, and other events connected with its history. The phantasmagoric introductory chapter could well have been spared. There are many excellent illustrations, though, as was perhaps inevitable, some are a bit pallid and blurred. The plans showing the location of the tombs are helpful.

A. L. C.

A Maker of the New Orient (New York and Chicago, Fleming H. Revell Co., 1902, pp. 332), by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, is an animated and intensely appreciative biography of Samuel Robbins Brown. It is a record of a varied and busy life as a pioneer missionary in China and Japan, as translator of the New Testament into Japanese, and, in the United States, as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, and one of the initiators of the higher education of women; for Dr. Brown was instrumental in establishing the first chartered women's college in this country—Elmira. The author's vivacious style is somewhat marred by occasional repetitions of phrases, such as "sunny missionary" and Dr. Brown's statement, "If I had a hundred lives, I would give them all for Japan."